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THE REV. W. BEECHER ON THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEES.

What Are the Lessons to Young Men Taught by the Lives of the Two Candidates for the Presidency.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The attainment of the highest position in America, as the result of the suffrages of a great and intelligent free people, is an event unprecedented in the history of nations. Kings inherit by descent, or take the throne by military power; but a here man rises from obscurity, without family or name, or wealth, or friends, to a power greater than that of an Emperor.

The history of such a phenomenon is most instructive, and the example most powerful as an educator of ambitious youth for good or evil.

Take first the case of Grant: Sent by some friends to the military schools of the Nation, although exhibiting no special intellectual ability, he graduates only respectably as to the attainments. He retires to private unsuccessful business life, doing nothing, saying nothing, writing nothing to benefit society. Neither in art, or science, or morals, or education, or political economy, do we hear of him; but, during the war, he comes to the front, receiving all the men and means he asks for; leads our army to victory, crushes the Rebellion, and becomes General of the Army of the United States and President of the Nation.

The only lessons taught are: First secure, by the influence of friends, an education at the public expense; second, wait for a war, and fight, and rise to command if you can, and you may become President.

Now, what is the moral effect of such lessons on our young men? Are they Republican, or desirable, either morally or civilly?

But, in contrast with this, behold a youth brought to labor, acquiring an art and an education by his own labor, patience, and perseverance, without friends, or patronage, or wealth; pushing his way, in our chief city, amid the bustling, striving, selfish throng; establishing a journal, doing his own type setting and press-work, writing his own editorials, securing items of news and of business employing his men, and as his paper and means grow, selecting his writers and the employees of his office without capital, and against powerful competition and partisan strife and misrepresentation steadily gaining friends and influence. Taking ground from the start, against the use of intoxicating drinks, by his own consistent example, clear, earnest, and cogent writings, he carried with others, the Temperance cause on to great success.

He had always advocated the disuse of tobacco and opium, luxurious living, and sinful and injurious amusements; has advocated industry, honesty, truthfulness; frowned on cruelty, injustice, and oppression, by whomsoever practised, and, by the most powerful, clear, and pungent editorials, enforced by his own consistent example sought ever the best good of his fellow countrymen. In the great Anti-Slavery struggle,—the greatest moral, political and physical contest the world has ever known extending in its ramifications to

almost every nook and corner of social, civil, political, commercial, and religious life, and exciting the freest passions of all classes,—he was foremost and always faithful, when it cost much to be so, for both political parties, the great commercial interests, a large part of the Christian ministry and of the churches, were not Anti-Slavery, much less abolitionists. Through all the struggle, till the final victory, he was faithful and good and powerful with his pen, neither bought with money, frightened by threats or seduced by offers of place and honor.

Always taking the part of the poor, the unfortunate, the friendless, he aided them by his sympathy, advice, and money; sometimes imposed upon, but ever saying, "better to give to many imposters" than let one worthy brother suffer; always in the van of reform, maintaining the rights of the laborer, the emigrant, the slave, and of women. He stands before the American people the most remarkable and wonderful example of an intelligent, persevering, and successful editor ever known in this or any other land, having written on a great variety of subjects of vital importance, with fewer mistakes and less to take back or regret, than any other.

Much more might be truthfully added. But I hasten to ask. Which of these lives, examples, works, shall be held up and urged on the American youth: the man who, by his own indomitable industry, intelligence, and perseverance, has not only achieved a noble education and a standing in the front rank of journalism; but who has done more, as an educator, for honesty, truth, temperance, chastity, morality, as well as National politics and Republican government, than almost any other, who never took a bribe or gift to blind his eyes; who never was accused of falsehood; whose fiercest political enemies dare not charge him with dishonesty; or the man, educated on public charity, made prominent only by war, not given to temperance; who is poisoned through and through by tobacco, as H. Wilson testifies; who has taken many gifts; who has been a partaker with the thieving Murphy; who has never cast a Republican vote; who has never been known to be imposed upon by poor unfortunates because of his known kindness and generosity; who has never written or uttered a remarkable sentence on any subject?

Look on this picture, and then on that. Which shall you wish your son to imitate? Whose example shall be elevated to the gaze of the American youth for the next four years?

WILLIAM H. BEECHER.
CHICAGO, Sept. 26.

TERRIBLE ARRANGEMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION PARTY.

From a vigorous letter written by Geo. Alfred Townsend to the Chicago Tribune, we select the following telling points:

THE WEALTH THAT IS FOR GRANT.

It may safely be said that there never were so many mean men in America as at this period. In the brave old days of wealth amongst us, the successful men maintained whaling fleets, traded with distant regions, hoisted the flag of Free Trade and Sailors Rights, and relied upon the public spirit to be more certain and sovereign than Federal caution. Much of the wealth amongst us now is the prize of chicanery, of profit of evil-gotten monopoly, the spoil of the public estate, the sweepings of usury, and the fruit of covetousness on the "Paternal Government" in time of loose purchasing and boundless out-lay. To see the party disband, under whose auspices this kind of traffic began and continues, effects many a guilty, gainful consciousness.

TWO RICH MEN.

Take the two supreme instances of accumulations in America—Stewart and Vanderbilt. The former is a liberal and ed advocate of Mr. Greeley's election; the latter, over the card table, with his breeches-pockets buttoned, says that Grant's election is the best for New York Central stocks. Mr. Stewart was a prosperous merchant before the war and Gen Grant was so impressed with him that Stewart's name was presented to the Senate for the first responsible office in the lease of the Administration. Mr. Vanderbilt has no respect for any laws; he lobbies at Washington to save the payment of taxes upon fraudulent issued stock, and falsely declare dividends; he breaks the laws of the State of New York every week in the year, and defends his ill-gotten profits by systematic and costly litigation, pre-

ferring to fatten lawyers rather than to pay his dues; and he is the type of that class of men who do not take their chances before honest courts, who have no confidence in the people or public expression, and who prefer a Grant they despise to a Greeley they fear and cannot buy with presents.

WHICH IS THE SAFE COURSE.

The South is growing poorer every day, with the solid moral influence of the Administration systematically turned against them. The negro has been made a citizen, but not a man; he cannot defend himself; he is incited to remember his former condition and oppress his late master. Is it a "safe Presidency" that you propose to put upon these patients, appealing millions of fellow men,—with wives, daughters and infants, like unto you,—in that man-on-horseback whose Secretary of the Treasury says there shall be no shaking of hands across the bloody chasm? Or is it not as safe to clasp the outstretched hands, and hear with pride the Rebel army singing "We rally 'round the flag?" For this our young men died; our old men marched; our women bore the absence of sons and husbands. Their sacrifice is not till now crowned with a perfect laurel. It is Horace Greeley who goes forward to meet this column of half our Union? It is the Magistrate who feels no pulse beat at this great concession, but hastens off to Long Branch, like a duller Tiberius to a meaner Caprea?

GREELEY AND THE ROUGHS.

It is said with the loose assertion of the second-rate or dependent press, that Mr. Greeley's associates were not the most exalted men; yet who ever heard of him taking entertainment from Jim Fisk, or attending a horse race or lurching with Josephine Mansfield, or playing poker with Rufus Ingalls, or writing letters to lock up gold under the dictation of Abel R. Corbin? His acquaintance is universal, as an editor's must be; and it is the most extraordinary instance of the inspiring and beloved character of the man that, among the classes he has most often rebuked, the fierce and physical, he has staunch and ardent advocates. He who can tame the lawless as an editor can assuage passion and outbreak when he is made a magistrate. Half the power of Magistracy is in its benignity and mild influence upon the erring. He who ignores the representatives of the rough classes, and rules for a purely rich and respectable world is blind as an idealist. The sturdy belief of Horace Greeley, that kindness is sovereign, and that even a thankless errand to save human life is not in vain, has received in our age the greatest testimonial in history. The effect of his hastening to sign the bail bond of Jefferson Davis is seen in a nation of warriors adopting his principles, and taking, under his leadership, renewed pride and interest in our common country.

THE SQUARE BUSINESS MEN FOR GREELEY.

The honestly prosperous men of the country—those whose capital is all invested in the lines of production—are confident in the honesty and consistency of Horace Greeley's life and purpose. He believes that money should not be a printed lie passing for more than its value, to the permanent instability of prices and the injury of producers and consumers. He has no admiration for vast and subtle combinations of usurers and note-shavers, called Sydicates. He does not think that corporations should plunge wildly into debt to give brokers opportunity to realize millions in the negotiation of bonds. He does not approve the cruel hue-and-cry against the good intentions of the South, in order that Mr. Scott may pick up the impoverished railways there and annex them to his monopoly; while Mr. Cook by the same tactics, sells all the bonds of his North Pacific Road by discouraging investment in the Southern Pacific. Such unlawful and ungenerous schemes as these, passing under the eye of General Grant without his knowledge, may well see the ghost of good order come back to life in the countenance of Horace Greeley, and tremble for their thirty pieces of silver. Nothing can be so secure; wealth attained without desert; posterity is cured for the processes of its parents, when grasping Mammon leads the President by the hand, and the Secretary of the Treasury swears that none shall shake hands across the bloody chasm.

A vote for Greeley is a vote for temperance, morality and reconciliation.

THE LIBERAL PARTY.

The Liberal party has already made such progress as was never before witnessed in a national government, so hastily organized and so purely spontaneous. It has won to an acceptance of all the results of the war, substantially the whole democratic party. It has extorted from its antagonist a partial measure of amnesty. It has buried the questions of secession, slavery, the rebel debt, pensions to rebel soldiers, negro disfranchisement, beneath a practical agreement of parties, and of the whole American people. It has given voice and force to the popular demand for national reform. If it die to-morrow, it would nevertheless have earned the gratitude of patriots, and a sure and high place in the history of the country.

But it has about it all the signs of vitality and success. Made up of coalitions, as was the Republican party, it has taken the best from each, has in it the same classes of young men who brought speedy success to Republicanism, is inspired with the same healthy ardor, the same certainty of possessing the future, the same aggressive devotion to its convictions. More than all,—it follows a noble leadership. We do not now speak of the national candidates, who, at this late day need no praise of ours. But just look once more at the plane to which our standard-bearers in the States have lifted this contest. In Michigan, Zachariah Chandler marshals the administration forces. Against him stands Austin Blair, war governor, Republican of Republicans, stainless public servant, inspiring popular leader. Liberal Republicans and Democrats unite in supporting Chandler for Governor. Mr. Zachariah Chandler does not think well of him. Young men? which leader think you, is likely to have the party of the future?

In Illinois, ex-Lib. Governor Koerner, one of the noblest types of the German-American, while around him rally Palmer, Trumbull, Davis, and a whole host of men, distinguished for ability and purity, whose habit it is to lead five parties, not to hang batten on the verge of decaying ones.

In New York we have Francis Kernan, a gentleman of whose high ability and winning personal character even his bitterest enemies must speak with respect. His political record is also unspotted. A consistent Democrat, he was nevertheless a firm supporter of the war, and one of the earliest, most earnest and efficient allies of Samuel J. Tilden and Charles O'Connor in their crusade against the Tweed and Sweeney ring. He is a fit reform champion for a reform canvass.

In Pennsylvania ex-Senator Buckalew presents a remarkable contrast to his competitor. While the administration has chosen as its leader in that State the most vulnerable of all the politicians of the corrupt Cameron ring, the partner of a convict, our friends have presented the name of one of the most distinguished and honorable statesmen.

Ex-Senator Hendricks in Indiana is one of the strongest men of the Democratic party, a statesman of national reputation, who has filled many offices with credit, and been more than once proposed for the chief office in the nation.

Finally, in Massachusetts the Liberal Republicans have nominated Charles Sumner. Eulogy of this illustrious man would be little better than impertinence. His fame is part of the glory of America.

These are the standard-bearers with whom the Liberal party is marching on to victory. To every one of them the people can turn not merely with pride, but even with enthusiasm. Every one of them will strengthen the canvass and add dignity to the cause; and it may well be said that no party in the United States has ever fought a campaign under such an array of distinguished captains—no losing party has been able to win for its leaders such a group of winning men.

One of Grants Revenue Collectors was arrested at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the other day for attempting to bribe one of the judges of election to stuff the ballot box and reduce Buckalew's majority at that place to one hundred majority. What a precious set of thieves that man Grant is acquainted with.—State Rights Democrat.

Four years ago Hamilton county, Ohio, in which Cincinnati is located, gave Grant six thousand majority. At the election on the 9th inst it gave four thousand majority for the Liberal ticket.—State Right Democrat.

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